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1966 IN REVIEW

MULTIPLE USE IN ACTION

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATION

Neal M. Rahm
Regional Forester

James L. Wenban
Deputy Regional Forester

COVER PHOTO (left to right): Jean M. Lee, district clerk; John G. Robatcek, forester; Charles R. Joy, district forest ranger, Gardiner Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service, Northern Region
Federal Building, Missoula, Montana 59801
1966

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTHERN REGION
FEDERAL BUILDING
MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

This booklet is a brief, pictorial review of some of the 1966 Northern Region program and administration highlights. It is, in capsule form, the story of multiple use management in action on 27 million acres of public land in five states.

In 1966

--The Sheyenne National Grassland and state & private forestry programs in North Dakota came under administration of this Region.

--To aid in meeting increased workloads, the position of Deputy Regional Forester was created.

--Public hearings were held on reclassification of the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area.

--Recreation visits continued a steady increase.

--Timber sales and timber harvests reached record highs.

--Job Corpsmen spent 3,900 man-days on conservation projects. More than 200 Job Corpsmen graduated to jobs or advanced training.

Your local Forest Supervisor or District Ranger can provide details on programs and activities in which you may have special interest.

If you have questions, suggestions, or comments, I will be pleased to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Neal M. Rahm

NEAL M. RAHM
Regional Forester

EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING

The Forest Service's Equipment Development Center, at Missoula, Montana, designs, tests, and standardizes equipment. Sixteen surrounding National Forests of the Northern Region provide ideal testing grounds for this equipment. Regional headquarters played an important role in the development of the Center and now provides administrative guidance.

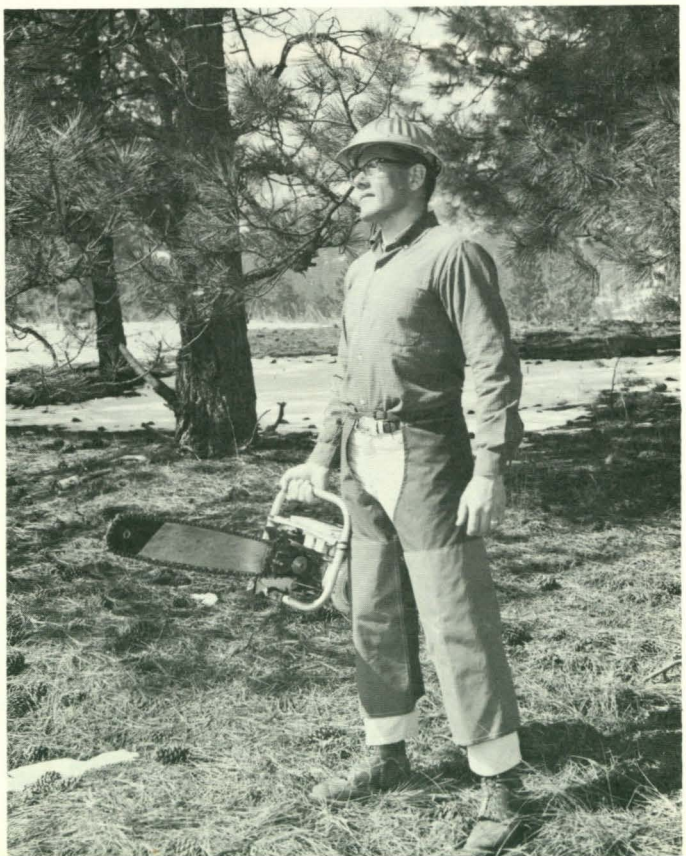
Portable fire camps can be located convenient distances from work areas so workmen will not have to walk great distances to and from large, centralized camps. This 50-man fire camp includes packaged mess, shower, toilet, and headquarters facilities that can be delivered by truck or helicopter.

Stabilized by a powerful gyro, this trail truck can carry up to 1,000 pounds of supplies over trails too narrow for conventional vehicles. Still in the development stage, it may prove to be the first successful trail machine of its type.

Technicians are testing and evaluating this mobile tree shaker for possible use in collecting seed for reforestation.

Forest Service workers are shown here testing a new, lightweight litter for mountain rescue work. The litter can be broken into two sections that can be carried as a backpack.

To meet requirements of the Forest Service Pesticide Research Center at Berkeley, California, a mobile pesticide mixing plant was designed and constructed. Housed in a van, the plant mixes pesticides quickly, automatically, and safely.



Cuts near the kneecap are common to sawyers. In cooperation with the American Plywood Association, the Equipment Development Center evaluated available commercial knee guards. Out of this evaluation, the Center developed the chaps worn by this sawyer. More than 2,000 pairs of these are now in use by sawyers.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

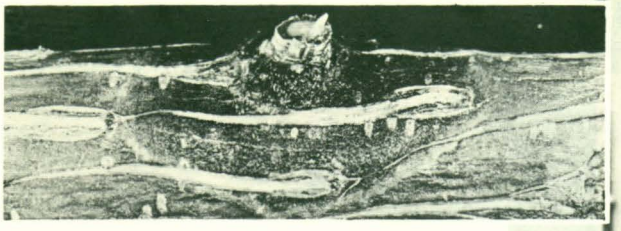
State Forestry Departments of Idaho, Montana, Washington, and North Dakota provide fire protection for more than 18 million acres of state and private land. The Forest Service, under authorization and financing of the Clark-McNary Act, assists the states in meeting this fire protection responsibility. St. Joe Baldy Lookout, near St. Maries, Idaho, is manned by the Idaho State Forestry Department during the summer fire season.

State Foresters and the Forest Service are cooperating in assisting landowners with tree planting. This land is being converted to trees, a more suitable crop for the soil. Approximately one million acres of non-Federal forest land in this Region are in need of reforestation. With Forest Service assistance and cooperation, State Foresters are furnishing suitable planting stock at moderate prices for reforestation of these non-Federal lands.

Woodland owners improve their returns by thinning and pruning timber to increase the rate of growth and improve the quality of the remaining trees. State Foresters and the Forest Service cooperate in providing technical guidance and cost-sharing assistance to private woodland owners. Thousands of acres of private woodland could benefit from thinning and pruning as shown on this Montana timber stand.

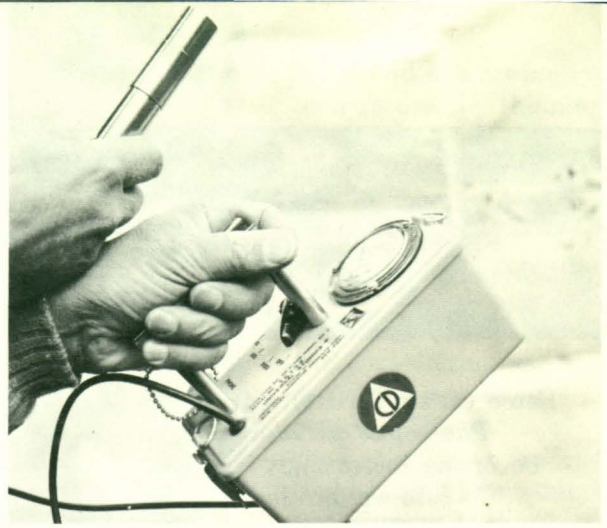
In 1966, responsibility for cooperation with the North Dakota State Forester's office for providing assistance to private woodland owners was transferred to this Region. The North Dakota Forest Service office at Lisbon is paneled with seven different hardwoods native to the state.

These hardwood trees on private land in North Dakota, will provide high-quality veneer. Because of their rapid growth, hardwoods bring an early return to the landowner. The states in this Region, in cooperation with the Forest Service, employ 17 service foresters to assist private woodland owners in the management and utilization of their forests.



Larch canker (insert), caused by *Phomopsis pseudotsugae*, is becoming increasingly injurious to western larch in the Region. Biological evaluation of the disease, including laboratory isolation and culture of the causal organism, is used to aid in management decisions.

Systematic timber stand examinations are made to determine the severity of insect and disease outbreaks. This young white pine stand on the St. Joe National Forest in north Idaho is being examined to determine protection and management needs.

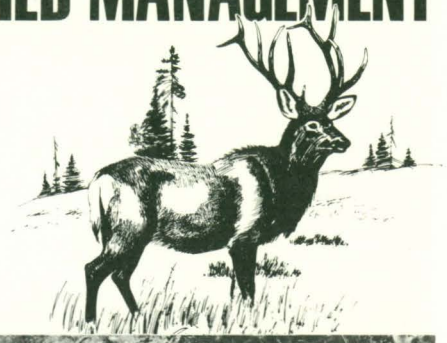


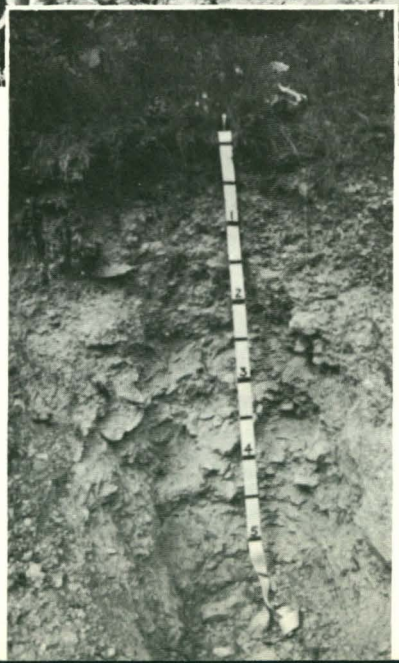
Approximately 1,500 Forest Service employees in this Region are trained in one or more phases of Civil Defense. Almost one-third of these are qualified radiation monitors. In addition to refresher training, more employees are being qualified each year to assume Civil Defense jobs within the overall Forest Service responsibilities.

The effectiveness of any control program must be evaluated after it has been completed. White pine blister rust cankers on trees treated with antibiotics are measured to determine the annual canker growth. With special tree climbers, infections over 100 feet above the ground can be examined.

Control programs for insect pests, such as the spruce budworm, are used to hold growth and mortality losses at a tolerable level. The phase of larval development, as determined by visual examination, is a critical factor in the timing of the spray operation and can influence the success of the project. This is a field laboratory on the Beaverhead National Forest.

MULTIPLE USE, SOILS & WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

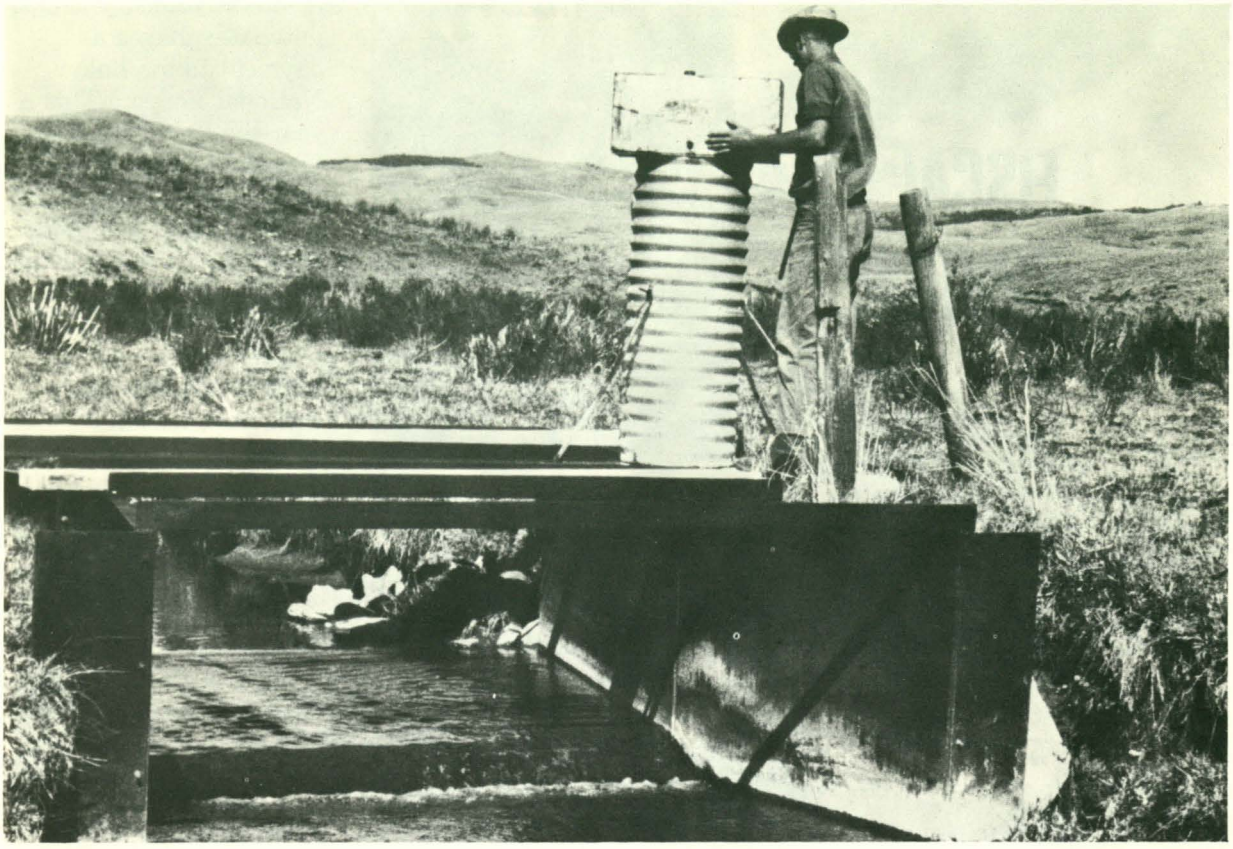




Soil studies provide basic information for sound, effective resource management. To achieve sustained yields of wood, water, recreation, forage, and wildlife, good multiple use management must start with accurate information about the soils. Garnet soils shown (right) provide key winter range for elk on the Lolo National Forest. This soil has low timber productivity, a low water yield, and is resistant to erosion.

Truefissure soils (left) have a high timber productivity for larch and spruce, have a high water yield, present a medium erosion hazard, and provide poor winter range for elk.

These soil scientists are doing a soil study of garnet soils on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. Garnet soils provide key winter range for elk. In the background are truefissure soils that are highly productive for larch and spruce trees.



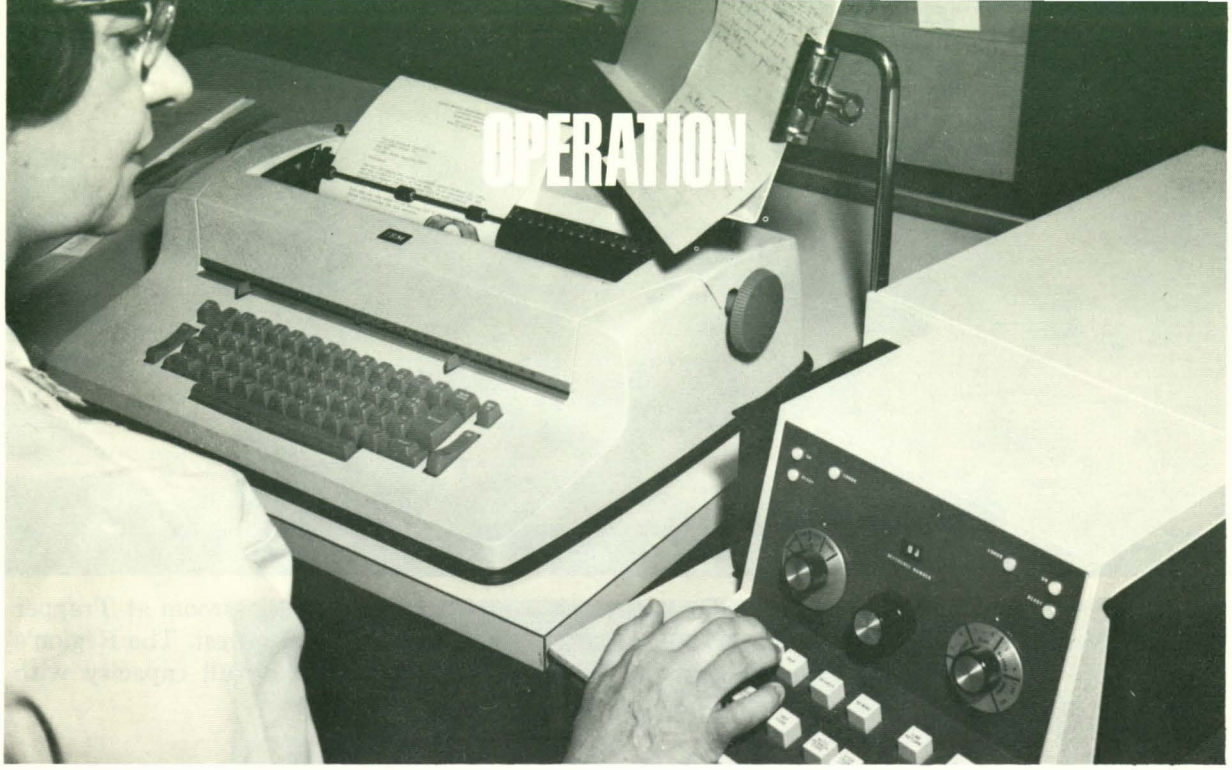
Without water there would be no timber, forage, or wildlife. The Region's domestic, industrial, and agricultural water needs are increasing as industry expands and population demands multiply. The 16 National Forests of the Northern Region each year contribute approximately 50 million acre-feet of water to the Columbia and Missouri Rivers. Streamflow data and weather information are essential in maintaining water quality and volume. Water gages on a Parsell flume, like this one (above) on Long Creek on the Beaverhead National Forest, provide water yield and discharge information. This gage is on a special study cattle grazing project on the Beaverhead National Forest. Weather data from middle, high, and low watershed areas permit watershed specialists to determine water yields and timing of the water discharge. These watershed specialists (right) are inspecting the Carrot Basin precipitation storage gage on the Taylor Fork of the Gallatin River watershed on the Gallatin National Forest.

FISCAL CONTROL

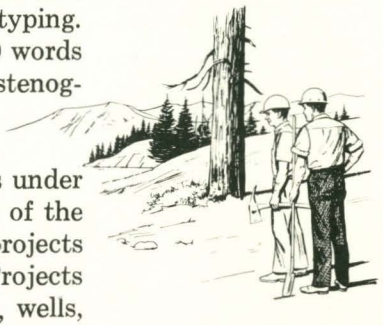
A lumber industry timber purchaser makes a payment to the Lolo National Forest. This year the Lolo National Forest collected $2,511,000 for timber, cattle grazing, summer home, and other special-use payments. The 16 National Forests of the Region deposited $48,755,000 this year with the Treasurer of the United States.

Clerks, accountants, and bookkeepers maintain general ledger controls to reflect the Region's current status of appropriations, amounts due, collections, securities in trust, deposit fund accounts, and assets in the custody of the Forest Service. These general ledger control accounts involved approximately $67,576,000 this year.

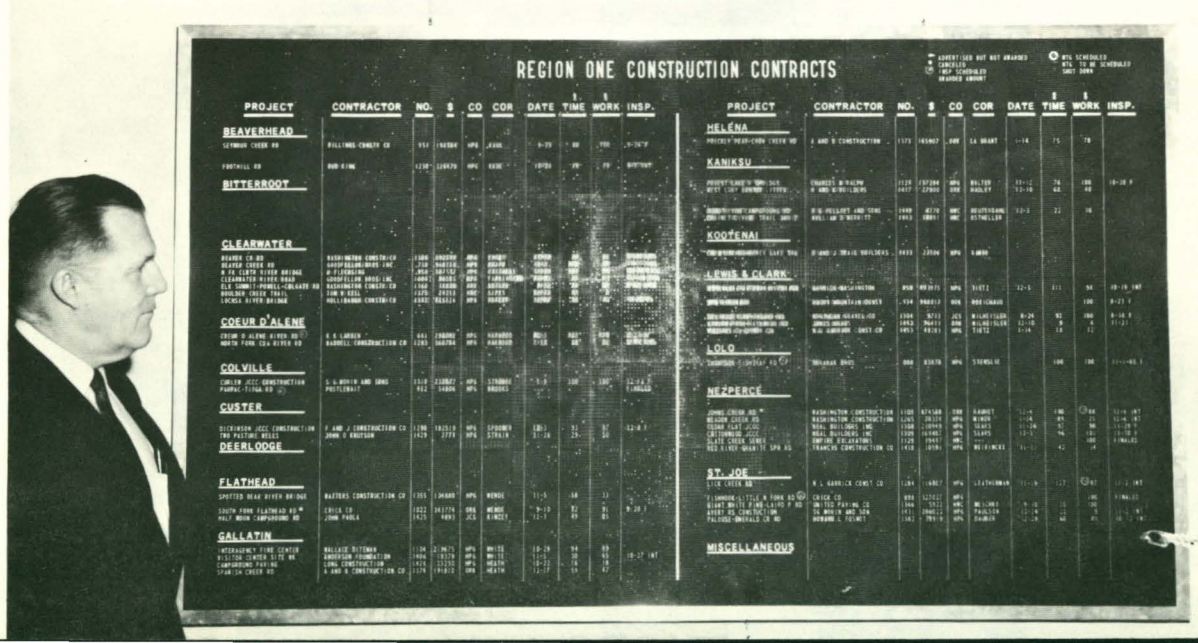
Centralization of Regional Office travel arrangements has proved efficient and economical. This clerk prepares routings and makes reservations for all Regional headquarters travel. More than 700 trips throughout the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Canada were planned this year.

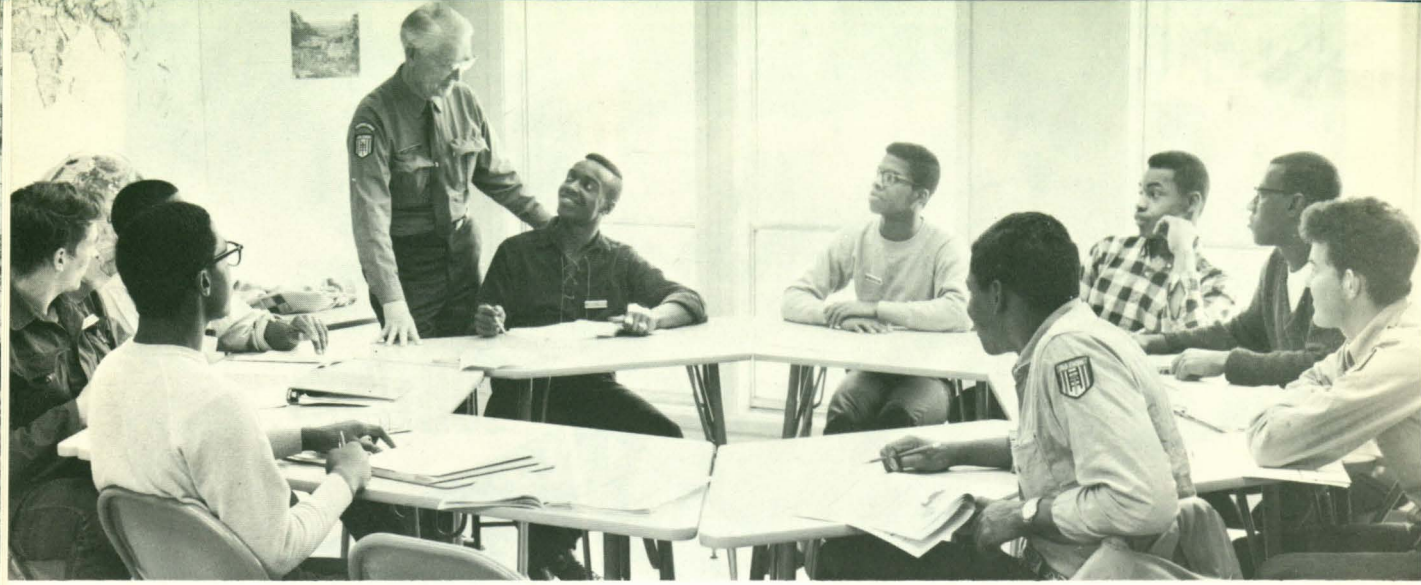


Repeat typing is being automated with this new, magnetic tape typewriter. This equipment produces a large volume of error-free, repetitive typing. Typing is recorded on magnetic tapes for retyping at speeds up to 180 words per minute. Automation of routine, repetitive typing frees clerks and stenographers for more significant clerical assignments.



Often the Construction Contract Section has as many as 100 projects under contract at one time. To aid in the administration and management of the wide variety of construction contracts, the daily progress of the projects in the Region's 16 National Forests is recorded on this status board. Projects range from roads, bridges, and buildings to utility systems, airstrips, wells, campgrounds, and boat landings.





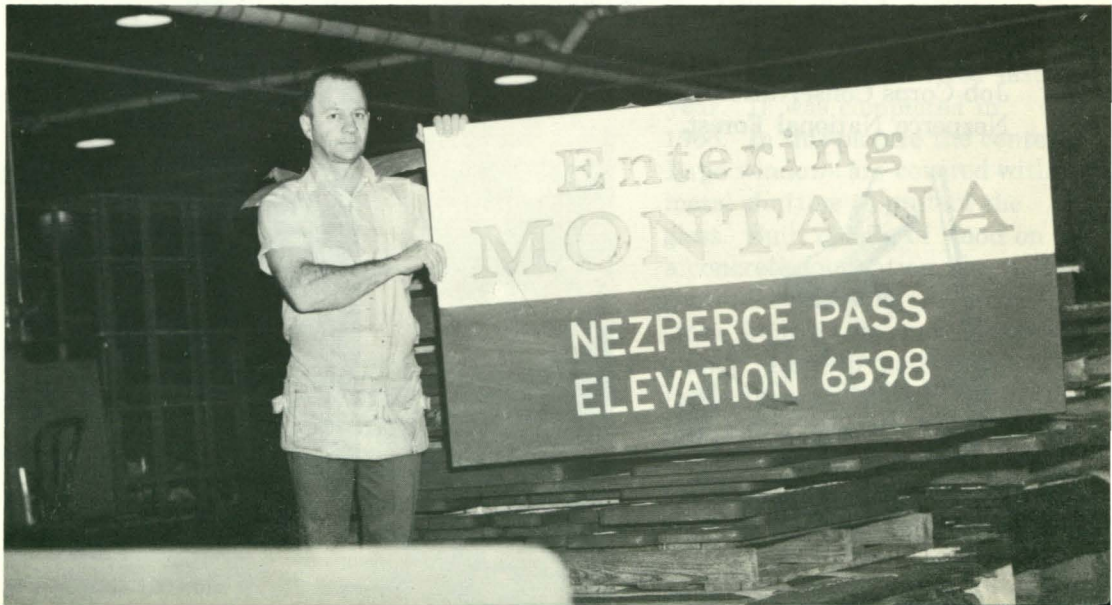
Art Olson, instructor, talks with a class of Corpsmen in a classroom at Trapper Creek Job Corps Conservation Center, Bitterroot National Forest. The Region's six Job Corps Conservation Centers are now operating at full capacity with approximately 1,200 Corpsmen enrolled.

More than 6,000 signs were produced this year in the sign shop at the Aerial Fire Depot in Missoula. These signs required approximately 22,000 board feet of ponderosa pine and about 16,500 square feet of plywood. In addition to providing signs for the National Forests of the Northern Region, this sign shop makes signs for the National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Job Corps Camps, Bureau of Land Management, and the Fish & Wildlife Service.

After the board is cut and shaped for the sign, the lettering is drawn in . . .

. . . then the letters and designs are routed . . .

A felt, blackboard eraser is used to stain the sign board. This workman is using a pressure type oil can to apply paint in the routed lettering.

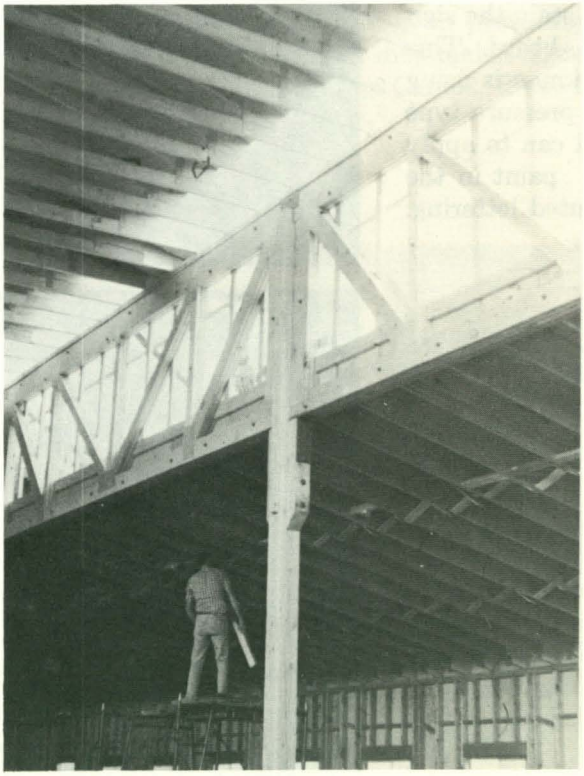


This reflectorized sign is representative of the new family of National Forest signs.

ENGINEERING

An old, inadequate truss bridge across the North Fork Clearwater River on the Clearwater National Forest was replaced with a continuous plate-girder bridge.

Gymnasiums were constructed at each of the Region's six Job Corps Conservation Centers. Precut timber was shipped to three of the construction sites. This is an interior view of the Cottonwood Job Corps Conservation Center on the Nezperce National Forest.



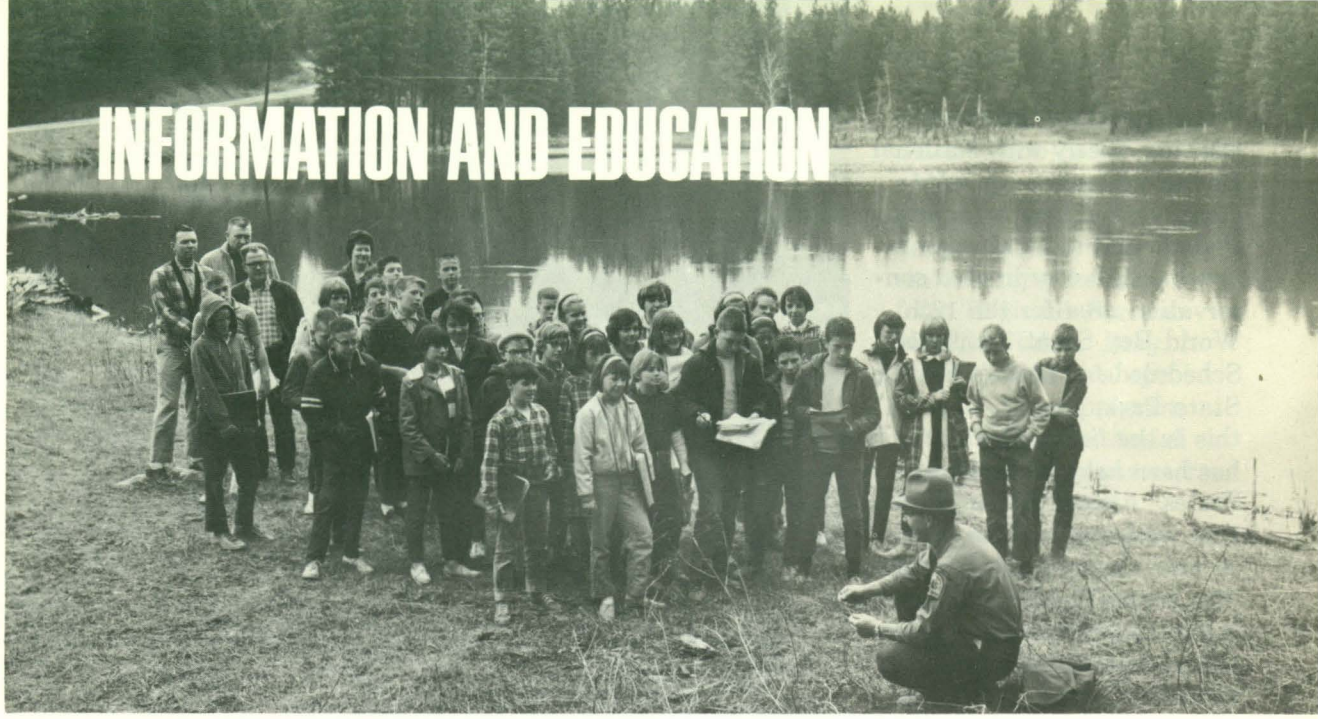
Construction work at the Region's Job Corps Conservation Centers this year included mobile homes, gyms, and work project support facilities. The steel building in the background is the new gym at Cedar Flats Job Corps Center, Nezperce National Forest. The framing in the foreground is the Center's work project support building for auto service and repair, welding, carpentry, woodwork, and other craft activities.

This 160x60 warehouse, at the Priest Lake Ranger Station on the Kaniksu National Forest, was built with laminated timber roof beams and stressed-skin roof panels. The slab concrete floor is on compacted fill.

Construction was started on a visitor center for the Madison Canyon Earthquake Area last year. It was completed in 1966. In this picture the center's large windows are covered with metal shutters to protect the glass. Built chiefly of wood on a concrete foundation, the visitor center is faced with travertine stone from a Gardiner, Montana, quarry. In 1966 more than 350,000 people visited this interesting geological area on the Gallatin National Forest, approximately 26 miles northwest of West Yellowstone, Montana.

A 12-man barracks (above) has been constructed at the new Interagency Fire Control Center at West Yellowstone, Montana, airport. Six 2-man sleeping rooms, toilets, and showers are on the upper level; kitchen, laundry, restroom, storage room, and lounge are on the first floor. The loft-warehouse-office building (below) provides office space, storage for parachutes, fire-fighting tools, smokejumper equipment, and food supplies. Parachutes are hung in the tower for drying and inspection prior to repacking. This facility will be operational in 1967. It is a joint venture of the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Grand Teton National Park, Yellowstone National Park, and the Forest Service. This Interagency Fire Control Center, administered by the Forest Service, will provide smokejumpers, chemical fire retardant, and air cargo service to the area.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION



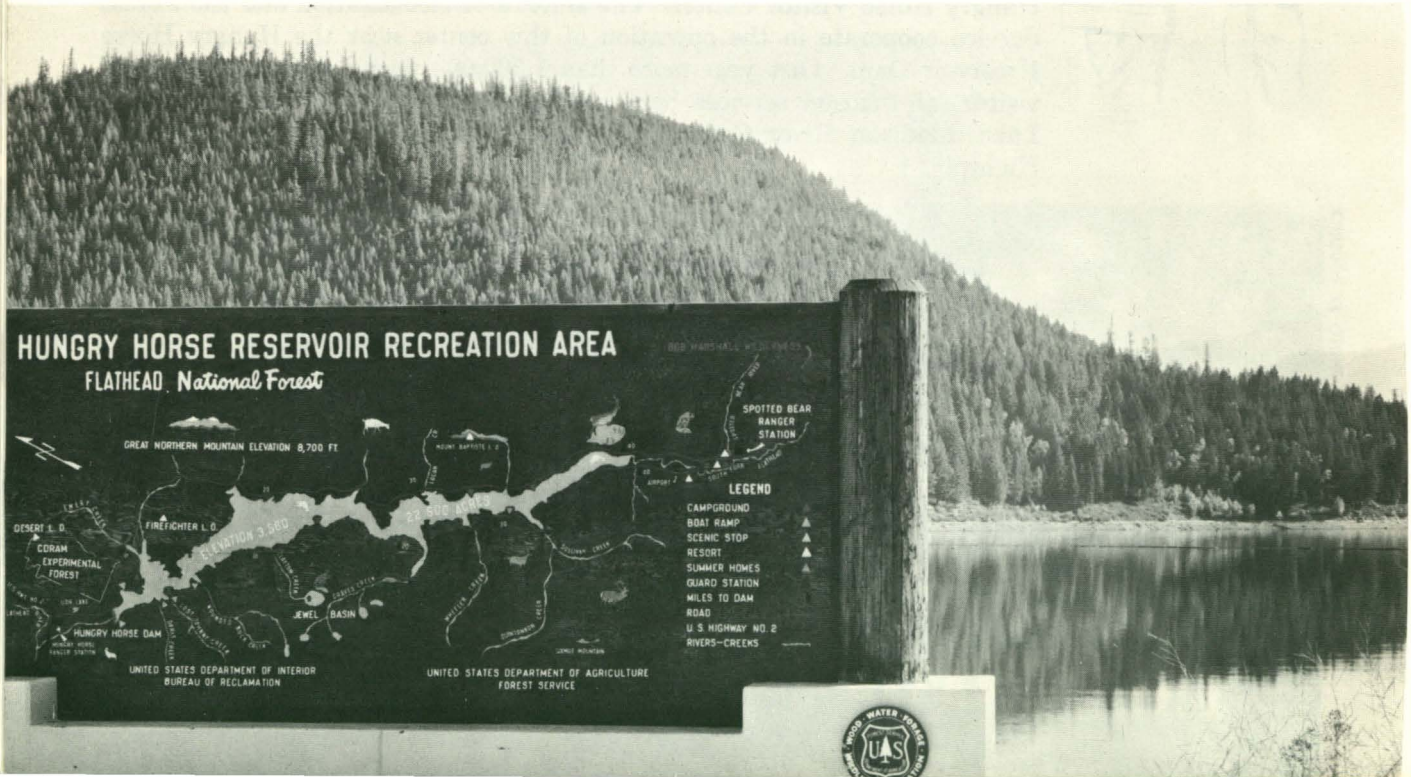
Thirty-eight 6th- and 7th-grade students from Alberton, Montana, participated in a 5-day "Outdoor Learning" conservation education program at the Ninemile Ranger Station, Lolo National Forest, in April, 1966. A special pilot project, it was financed by the Alberton School District under Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act with the cooperation of the Forest Service, U.S. Weather Bureau, Soil Conservation Service, and the University of Montana.

A visitor receives information from a Forest Service naturalist at the Hungry Horse Visitor Center. The Bureau of Reclamation and the Forest Service cooperate in the operation of this center near the Hungry Horse Reservoir Dam. Last year more than 1,500,000 people took advantage of visitor information services here, at the Missoula Visitor Center, Priest Lake, Madison River Canyon Geological Area, and along the Beartooth Highway.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION PHOTO BY RODERICK

Forest Service officials are working closely with National Boy Scout leaders, private conservation groups, and other Federal and state agencies in developing a coordinated conservation area for the 12th World Boy Scout Jamboree. Scheduled for Idaho's Farragut State Park, August 1-9, 1967, this is the first time the Jamboree has been held in the United States. Also, it will be the first time conservation has been included as a required activity. The 15,000 Boy Scouts — from more than 100 nations — will receive an introduction to earth sciences, plant life relationships, water resources, wildlife, and an opportunity to see how man has adapted to his environment.

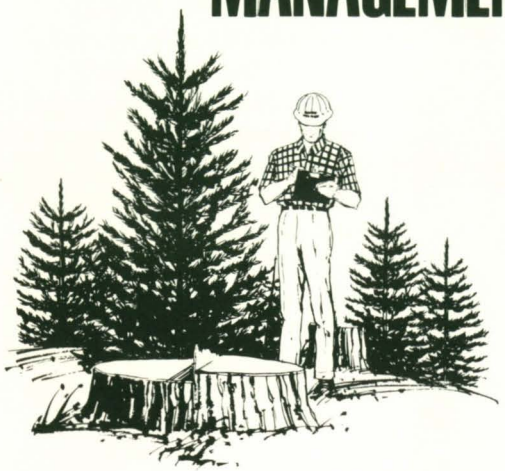
The Hungry Horse Reservoir Recreation Area sign is representative of the variety of signs being used in Northern Region National Forests. Signs do an effective job of giving directions, identifying trails, roads, and geographic points of interest, tell of local history, and explain National Forest resource management activities.



Forest Ranger Corey Stuart (Bob Bray), of the popular television program "Lassie," accepts a Forest Service smokejumper helmet from Regional Forester Neal M. Rahm. Bray was honored in a special "Lassie Day" program at the Missoula Aerial Fire Depot this summer when the TV crew came to western Montana to film two of the shows. Rudd Weatherwax, owner-trainer of Lassie, can be seen at the left, partially obscured by the post.

Fifty portable exhibits are available to the National Forests and Ranger Districts. This year they were used at 245 state and county fairs, air shows, conventions, garden club meetings, professional and trade conventions, conservation meetings, for fire prevention, and as window displays. "Wildlife of the National Forests" was completed and placed in use this year.

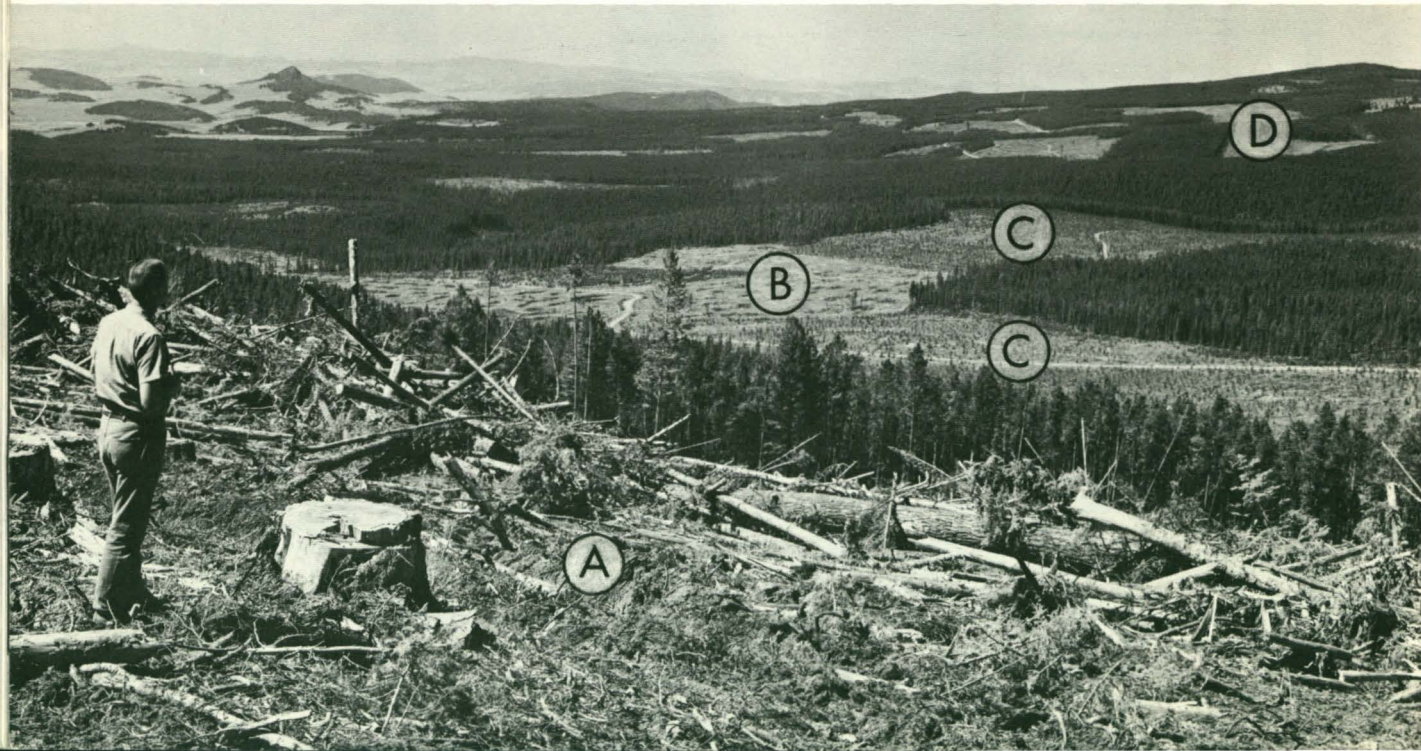
TIMBER MANAGEMENT



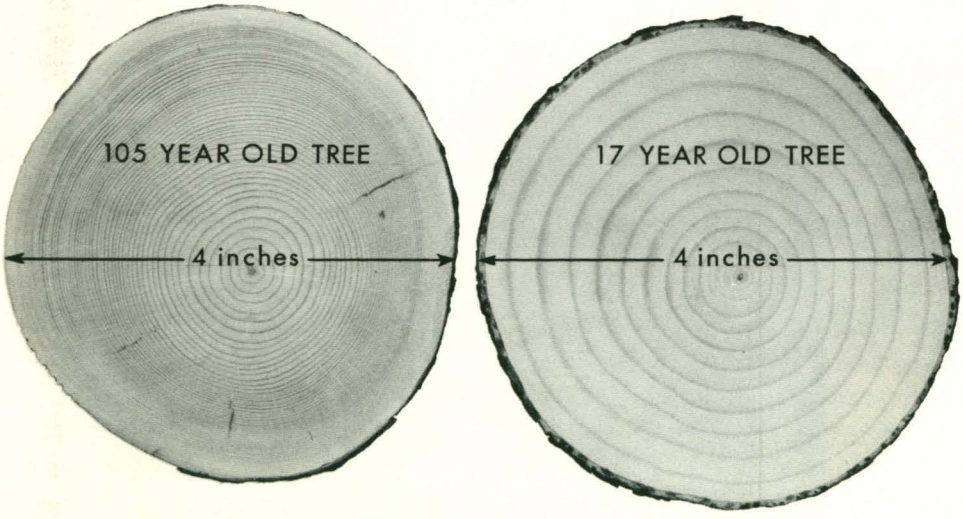
Timber cut and sold in fiscal year 1966 reached record highs. The Region sold 1,528,650,650 board feet of timber and harvested 1,577,563,010 board feet. Returns to the Federal Government for National Forest timber cut in 1966 amounted to $14,417,250.09. As more and more of the Region's timber land comes under full, intensive multiple use management, the volume of timber sold and harvested will continue to increase.

In addition to increasing wood production, good timber management contributes to better multiple use management of all the other renewable resources in the National Forests: water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Timber management must be closely coordinated with other uses of the National Forests.

Four stages of planned management of lodgepole pine stands are shown in this scene on the White Sulphur Springs Ranger District of the Lewis & Clark National Forest. Following logging, debris and cull trees have been windrowed in area "A" in preparation for prescribed burning. In the center of the picture, area "B" has been burned and the site prepared for a new timber stand. Timber was harvested from area "C" 10 years ago; young trees here have been thinned to provide proper spacing for good growth. Clearcut areas in the upper right, "D," are in various stages of management. Natural openings are in the left background.



Mature timber was harvested in 1952 from this area on the Bozeman Ranger District of the Gallatin National Forest. This stand of lodgepole pine developed following clear-cutting. In 1962 the stand was thinned. Note the size and height of the growth achieved in 14 years. In addition to producing more high-grade timber faster, free-growing timber stands permit the growth of brush, grass, and other vegetation that provide food and cover for wildlife.



These two cross sections cut from lodgepole pine trees on the Hebgen Ranger District of the Gallatin National Forest illustrate the result of good timber management. Both crosscuts are about 4 inches in diameter. The trees were growing in the same general area. The 17-year-old tree grew 6 times as fast because it was in a managed stand of timber. The 105-year-old crosscut came from a tree growing in a crowded overstocked stand.

REFORESTATION
THIS AREA WAS CLEARCUT IN 1952. A SEED BED WAS PREPARED IN 1954 BY SCARIFYING THE GROUND, PILING AND BURNING THE BRUSH. SEEDS FROM ADJACENT TREES HAVE STARTED THE NEW TIMBER STAND
THIS AREA IS ALSO USED AS SUMMER RANGE BY BIG GAME AND CATTLE.
KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST

The above picture was taken in 1963 on the Rexford Ranger District on the Kootenai National Forest. Since the picture was taken, this young stand of western larch has been thinned to assure free growing conditions for the trees.

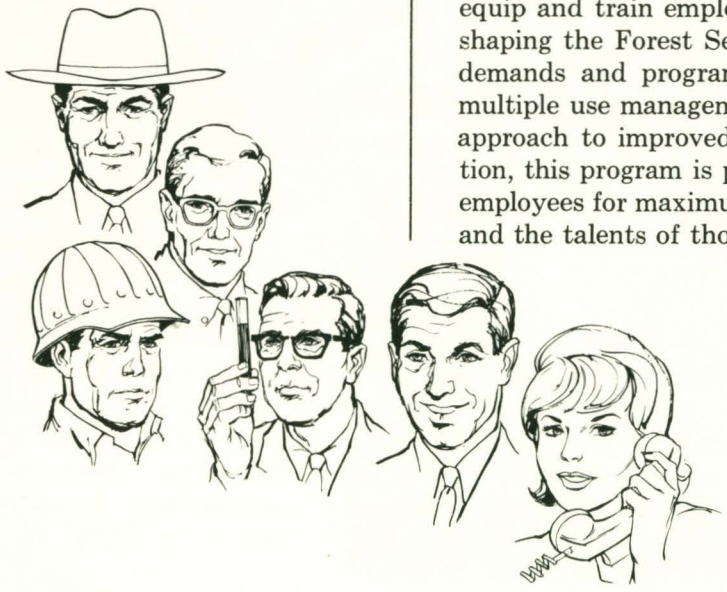
Under good timber management, this 35-year-old stand of western larch provides forage and cover for wildlife. To maintain free growing conditions, the stand was thinned to 12-foot by 12-foot spacing in 1961. Stands of this type provide opportunities to develop scenic trails, campgrounds, and picnic areas for outdoor recreationists. This larch stand is on the Fortine Ranger District on the Kootenai National Forest.

Many wild and unmanaged timber stands are so dense that trees will not grow to merchantable sizes. The large trees in this picture are western larch, several hundred years old. They survived a wildfire about 50 years ago. The small trees are lodgepole pine. They grew here following the fire and are unable to grow well because of overcrowding. Many unmanaged stands, like the one shown, do not contribute to multiple use management. Little timber is produced; there is no opportunity to graze livestock; there is little or no forage for wildlife; the forest is not attractive.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

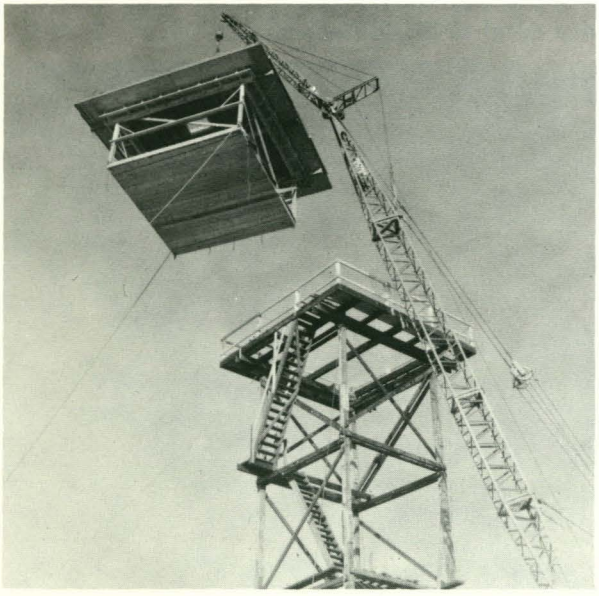
A team of Forest Supervisors is pictured here in an organization development training session. Approximately 600 Forest Service employees received training under this new program this year. Division Chiefs, the Regional Forester, and all Forest Supervisors have now progressed to the third phase of the Region-wide organization development program.

Organization development training is designed to equip and train employees in more effectively shaping the Forest Service to meet the changing demands and program responsibilities involved in multiple use management. With its long-range approach to improved management and administration, this program is preparing Forest Service employees for maximum use of their skills, experience, and the talents of those people who work for them.



FIRE CONTROL

Bulldozers and airplanes have not eliminated the need for well-trained crews to build firelines. As the fireline infantry, these men deal the final blow in the hot, dirty, and dangerous work of fire control. Three 25-man interregional suppression crews were trained this season. These elite "hot shot" suppression crews and the organized Montana Indian crews are the Region's most effective and reliable firefighting manpower. The Flathead National Forest's interregional crew is shown here building a fireline on the Hidden Ridge Fire, Bitterroot National Forest, in the summer of 1966.



Four new lookouts were built this year. A mobile crane proved efficient and economical in constructing this new Blue Mountain Lookout on the Lolo National Forest.

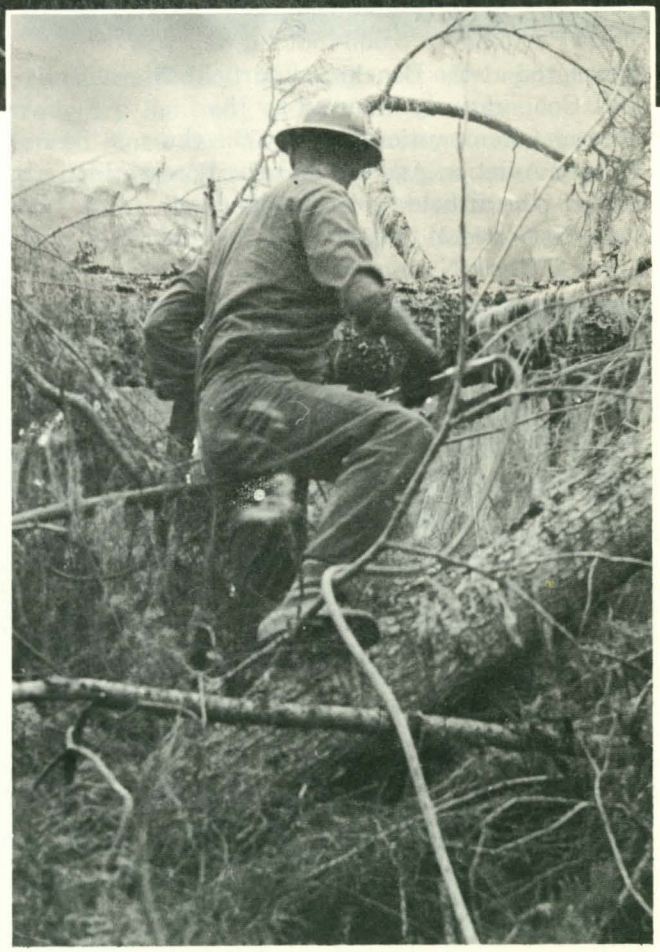
Smokejumpers made 1,088 jumps on 216 forest fires in the Northern Region and made an additional 476 jumps on 139 fires in other Forest Service regions and for the Bureau of Land Management in Alaska, the Flathead Indian Agency, and Yellowstone National Park. This year smokejumpers worked 68,700 man-hours suppressing forest fires in the West and in Alaska.

An infrared fire scanner was used during the 1966 fire season. Photographs from the scanner proved most effective on the Region's large fires. This photograph was taken from 4,000 feet above a forest fire on the Lewis & Clark National Forest. Polaroid prints are dropped to the fire boss. From the pictures the fire boss can detect small fires and determine the speed and direction the fire is spreading. Such information is essential for fire control planning. Infrared photographs of the fire can be taken day or night through smoke and haze.

Wildfire burned a total of 35,637 acres in the Northern Region this year. A dry spring with above-normal temperature readings and numerous dry lightning storms set the stage for these fires. July was the driest Montana has experienced since the Weather Bureau started keeping records 86 years ago. There was relatively little lightning throughout the Region, otherwise the burn loss would probably have been even greater. More than 33,000 acres were burned on the Custer National Forest. This bulldozer is building a fireline on the Custer National Forest's Fort Howes Ranger District where wildfire burned a total of 26,464 acres.

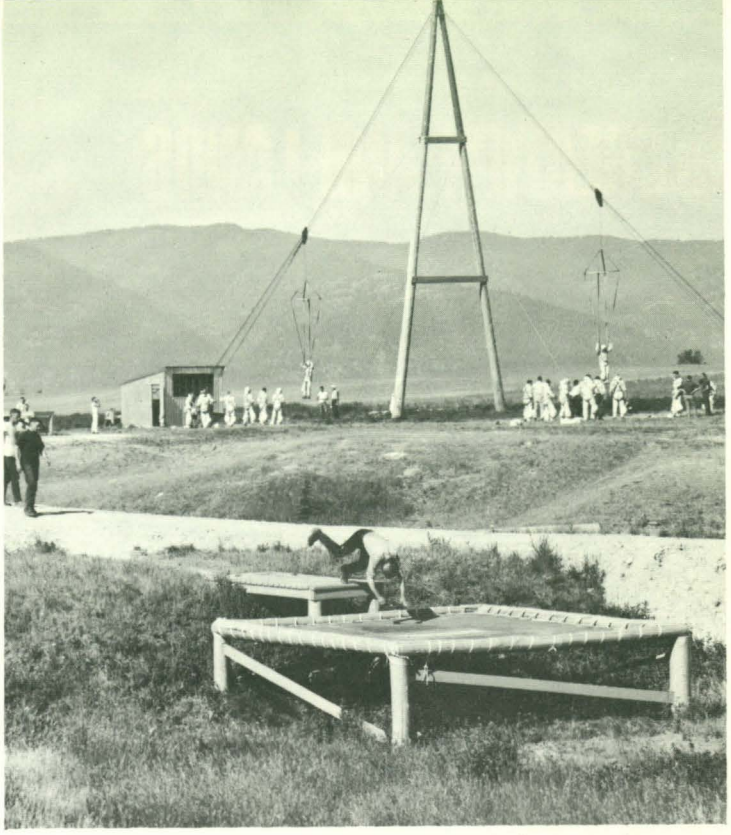
In the foreground is a 12-man dormitory, and in the center of the picture is the office-warehouse-loft building at the new Interagency Fire Control Center at West Yellowstone, Montana. This facility will become operational in 1967. Under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Grand Teton National Park, Yellowstone National Park, and the Forest Service, this Fire Control Center will provide smokejumpers, chemical fire retardant, and air cargo services for the area.

Below: The paved 5,000-foot runway was completed at the Benchmark airfield this fall. Cooperatively financed by the Montana Aeronautics Commission, the Federal Aviation Agency, and the Forest Service, the airfield replaces a landing strip destroyed in the 1964 flood on the Lewis & Clark National Forest.



Prescribed burning of logging debris—to reduce the fire hazard and prepare the site for a new crop of trees—is carefully planned and executed when weather conditions are favorable. Information provided by the Weather Bureau helps the Forest Service determine the precise time to burn the logging debris in order to achieve the best results under the least hazardous conditions. Forty-five acres of logging debris are being burned in this fire (above) on the Coram Experimental Forest on the Flathead National Forest. This year 15,000 acres of logging debris were burned in the Region. The workman shown at the right is setting fire to an accumulation of heavy logging slash debris being broadcast burned following a clearcut timber harvest in northern Idaho.

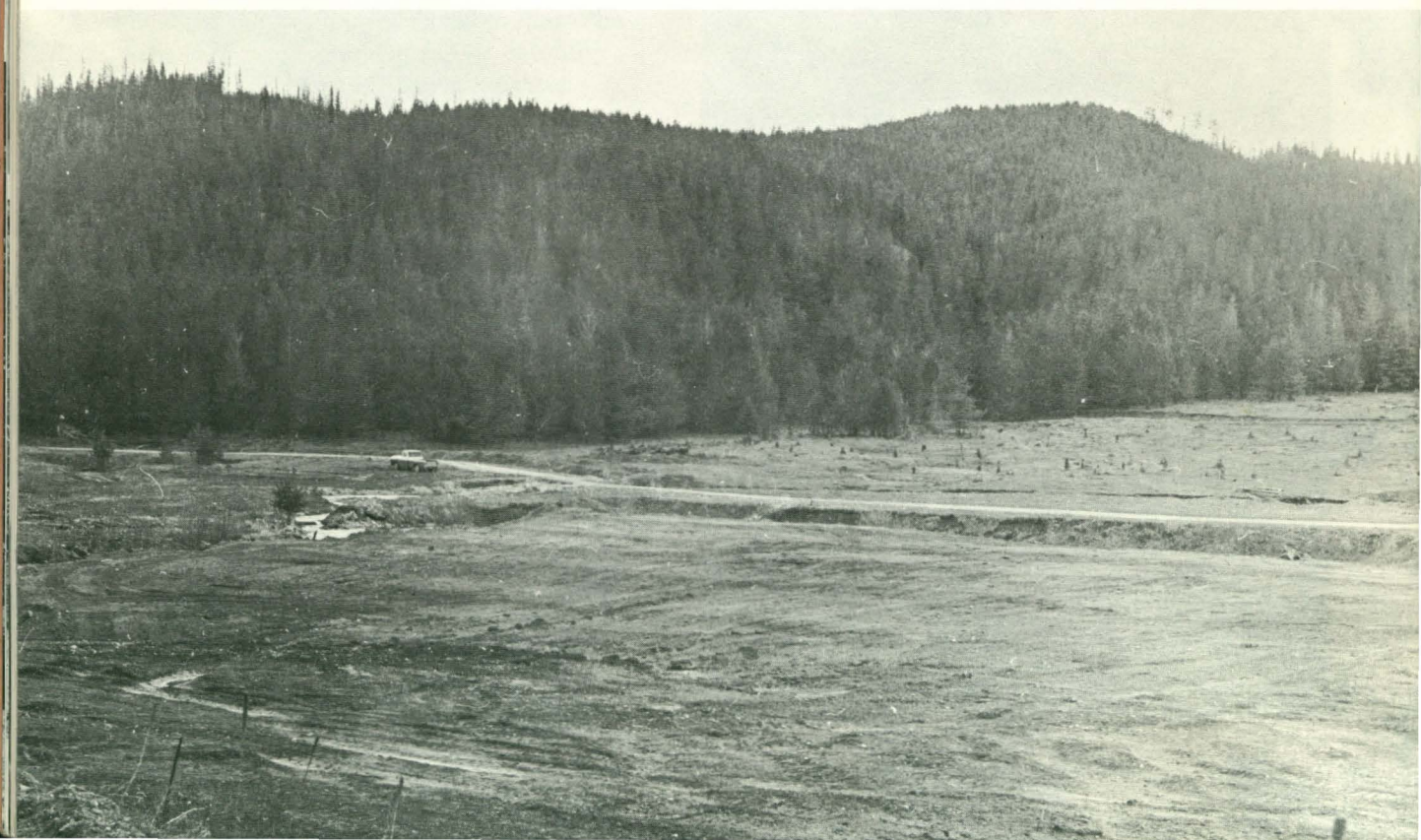
During the fire season, the Region's 185 smokejumpers were based at Missoula (160), Grangeville, Idaho (17), and at West Yellowstone, Montana (8). New trainees are required to complete an intensive, 1-month training program that includes seven training jumps. The 118 new smokejumpers and 67 experienced smokejumpers made a total of 1,025 training jumps and 1,088 fire jumps.



Nineteen aerial tankers operated from chemical fire retardant bases this year at Missoula, Coeur d'Alene, Helena, Grangeville, and Kalispell. These tanker planes dropped 550,000 gallons of fire retardant on 157 forest fires in the Region. Chemical fire retardant was dropped on approximately 10 percent of the forest fires.

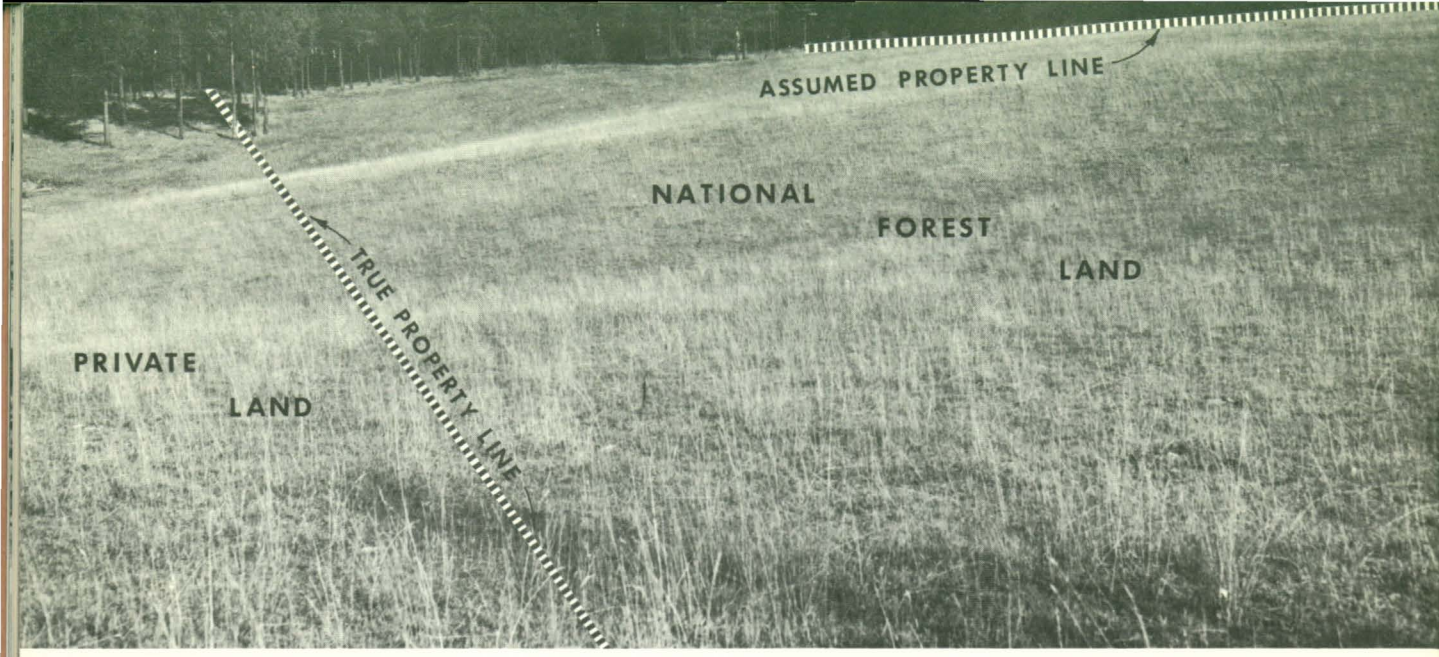
RECREATION AND LANDS

Following mining operations, the land surface can be restored to full use. The top picture shows an area as it appeared following a mineral trespass on the St. Joe National Forest. Court action awarded the Federal Government money for restoration of this land. The lower picture shows the same area following careful planning, advance preparation, and reseeding.

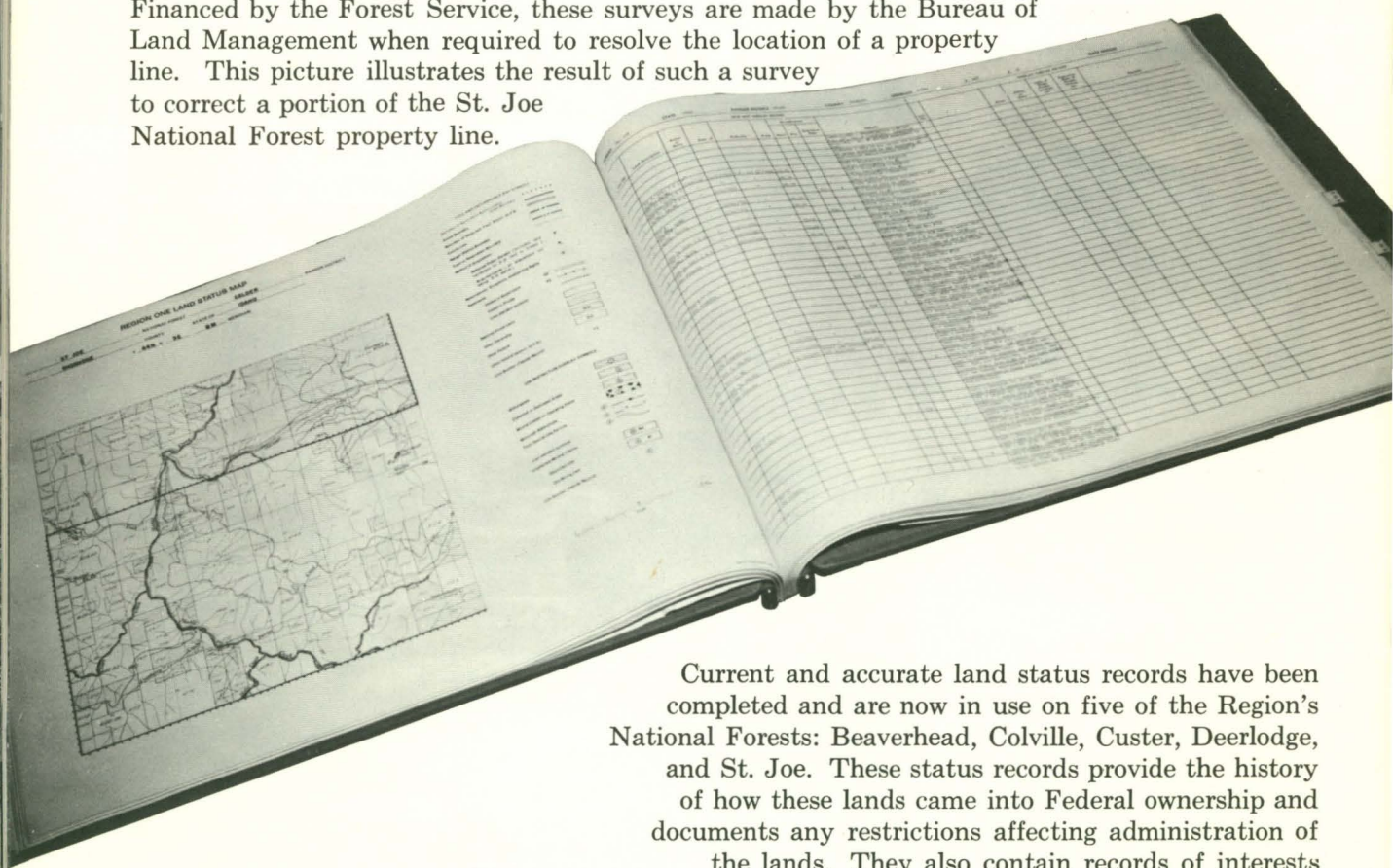


St. Joe National Forest acquired public access to the scenic Elk Creek Falls area in a land exchange with Potlatch Forests, Inc. Relatively level land (insert) was also secured for a campground in the rugged country near the falls.

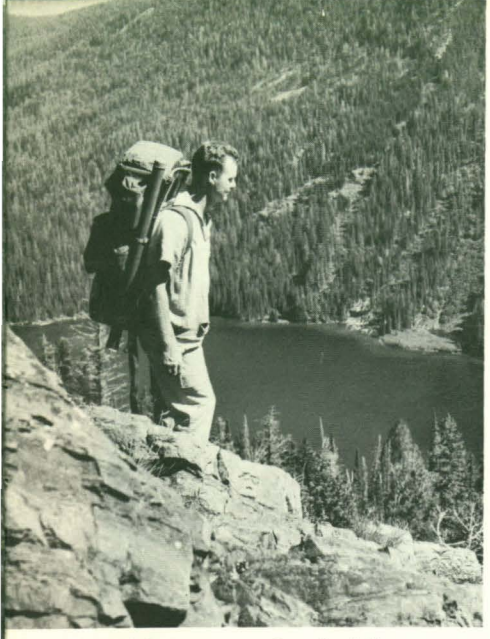
Evaluation of potential ski areas requires summer and winter studies of terrain, soils, vegetation, and snow. Such information is needed to direct prospective developers to areas with the potential for success. These summer-winter scenes are in the Lolo National Forest.



National Forest property lines must be correct. Inaccurate property lines jeopardize sound administration of these public lands. When there is a conflict in opinions about the property line, a cadastral survey is required to establish the true line. Financed by the Forest Service, these surveys are made by the Bureau of Land Management when required to resolve the location of a property line. This picture illustrates the result of such a survey to correct a portion of the St. Joe National Forest property line.



Current and accurate land status records have been completed and are now in use on five of the Region's National Forests: Beaverhead, Colville, Custer, Deerlodge, and St. Joe. These status records provide the history of how these lands came into Federal ownership and documents any restrictions affecting administration of the lands. They also contain records of interests others hold in lands within the National Forests.



Wilderness and primitive area management includes meeting the needs of both the hiker and the rider. Often in high country, like this rocky ridge near Glacier Lake in the Mission Primitive Area, hiker trails require only simple markings to identify the route. A horse trail through such country would require extensive blasting. Boggy areas, like this around Fossil Lake in the Beartooth Primitive Area, often require filling to build a good horse trail.

To prevent damage to soil and vegetative cover by horses, special and sometimes intensive management approaches are required in the wilderness and primitive areas. Notice the exposed tree roots caused by the wear along the trail near Hidden Lake in the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness. The rich forage in the other scene is growing from an old lakebed near Johnson Lake in the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness.

The Spanish Peaks Primitive Area on the Gallatin National Forest was the first Northern Region Primitive Area recommended for reclassification as a Wilderness under the provisions of the Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577, September 3, 1964). Proposed boundary adjustments were based on on-the-ground studies by teams representing several wilderness management viewpoints. This three-man team is pictured as they studied the Spanish Lakes area in the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area.

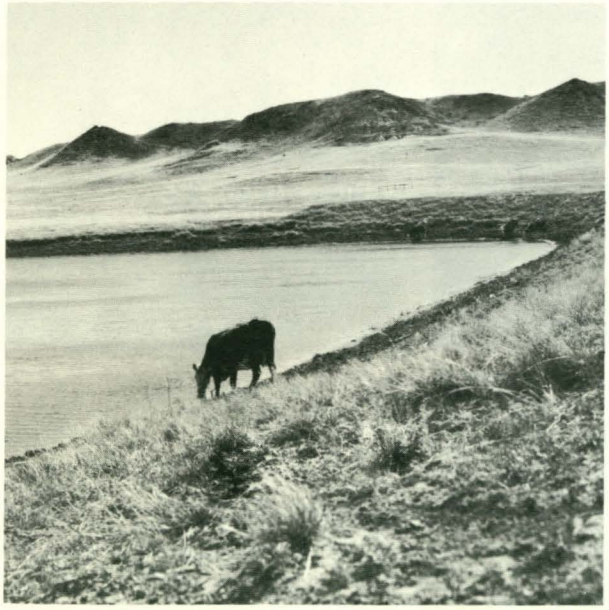
Federal law has long given the Forest Service authority to purchase lands in and adjacent to National Forests. Funds to finance such purchases are now provided under the Land & Water Conservation Act that became effective January 1, 1965. This year L&WC Act funds financed the purchase of the Moose Creek ranch in the heart of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Improvements at the ranch have now been removed; the area will be permitted to return to wilderness.

RANGE AND WILDLIFE

1966 brought progress in growing . . .

more and better
grass with . . .

new and better
management systems . . .



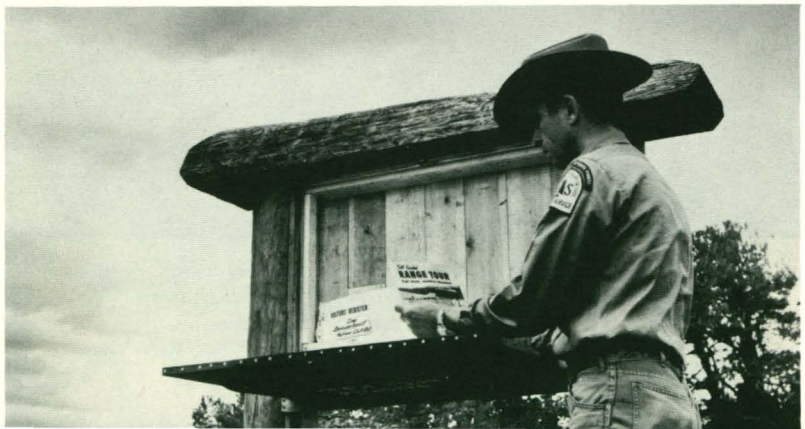
more and better
range improvements . . .

control of undesirable range
plants and noxious weeds . . .

correlation with
other uses . . .

more use of
timbered ranges . . .

intensive
range studies . . .



better
information programs . . .

cooperation
with users . . .

regulated use of pack and
recreation stock . . .

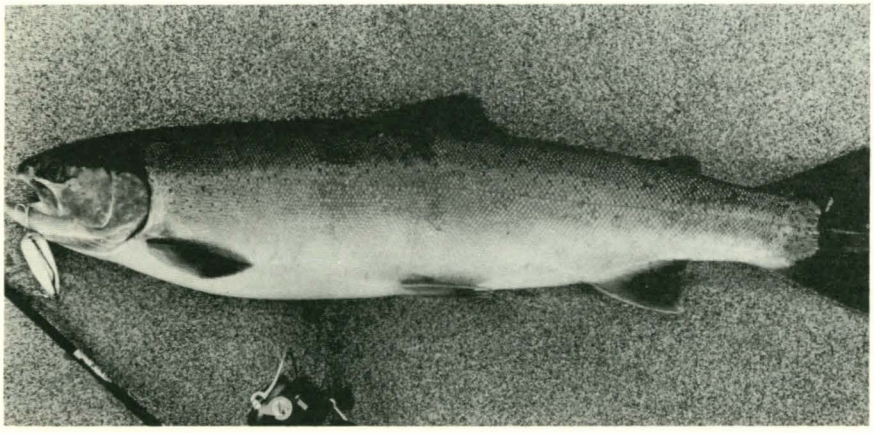
better
use control . . .

better handling of
stock on ranges . . .

Wildlife habitat management has been accelerated to provide protection and food supplies for . . .

big-game animals . . .

game birds and their nesting areas . . .



and fish . . .

by stream surveys . . .

game habitat surveys . . .

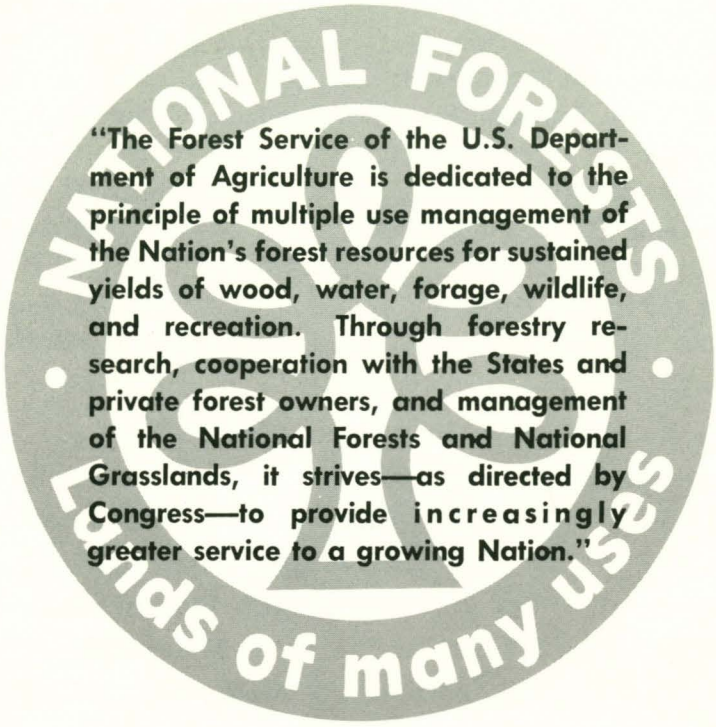
stream protection
planning prior to
road construction . . .

and by actual physical
improvements, such as . . .

gabions and other
structures to
improve shelter
for large fish . . .

prescribed burns to improve game browse . . .

culvert stepdown to aid fish migration.



"The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives—as directed by Congress—to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation."

FOREST SERVICE, NORTHERN REGION

Regional Forester	Neal M. Rahm Federal Building Missoula, Montana 59801
Deputy Regional Forester	James L. Wenban
Engineering	Clifford A. Miller
Fire Control	Ernest R. DeSilvia
Fiscal Control	Herbert A. Edd
Information and Education	Kenneth A. Kenney
Multiple Use, Soils and Watershed Management	Norman R. Tripp
Operation	Clayton N. Weaver
Personnel Management	Wallace R. Otterson
Range and Wildlife Management	Howard Foulger
Recreation and Lands	Edward F. Barry
State and Private Forestry	Emil H. Juntunen
Timber Management	Robert H. Cron

National Forests	Headquarters
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Bitterroot	316 North Third Street, Hamilton, Montana 59840
Custer	2600 First Avenue North, Billings, Montana 59101
Deerlodge	107 East Granite, Butte, Montana 59701
Flathead	290 North Main, Kalispell, Montana 59901
Gallatin	Federal Building, Bozeman, Montana 59715
Helena	616 Helena Avenue, Helena, Montana 59601
Kootenai	416 Mineral Avenue, Libby, Montana 59923
Lewis & Clark	Federal Building, Great Falls, Montana 59401
Lolo	2801 Russell Street, Missoula, Montana 59801
Clearwater	P. O. Box 752, Orofino, Idaho 83544
Coeur d'Alene	218 North 23rd, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
Kaniksu	P. O. Box 671, Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
Nezperce	Mill & Main Streets, Grangeville, Idaho 83530
St. Joe	636 College Avenue, St. Maries, Idaho 83861
Colville	Federal Building, Colville, Washington 99114